The New-York Times.

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THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Lee's Forces Reported to be Going Into Winter Quarters at Gordonsville.

Important Reconnoissances by Our Cavalry.

Brilliant Operations of Kilpatrick's Division.

The Location of the Army of the Potomac Unchanged.

Guerrillas Numerous and Actively Operating.

Official Report and Congratulatory Order of Gen. Meade.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

It is positively ascertained that the whole rebel infantry force crossed the Rapidan on Sunday last. The only forces left this side are reconnoitering Kilpatrick's cavalry, covering the rebel front on the south bank of the Rapidan, which they are fortifying with care.

The recrossing of the rebels was accelerated by KILPATRICK'S cavalry, who dashed upon the enemy's rear-guard at Stevensburgh, and after a brief fight drove them into their intrenchments across the Rapidan. He captured about fifty prisoners. Citizens in the vicinity of Stevensburgh state that the enemy's force engaged on this occasion was double ours in number, and that their retreat was disgraceful.

The intention of the rebels to rendezvous this Winter between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, is established by the fact, that from Brandy Station to the Rapidan, log huts, capable of accommodating fifty thousand men, have been erected. The road to Stevensburgh, on both sides, is flanked by these evidences of contemplated occupation, some of them very complete, and others unfinished. These cabins are not ordinary mud and wood huts, but many are carefully roofed with pieces planks. Nearly all the officers' quarters were provided with chimneys of mud and brick, and other evidence of their intention to go into Winter quarters. The main rebel army, it is positively ascertained, is encamped at Gordonsville.

The camps proposed for the rebel Winter quarters will be connected by corduroy roads miles in extent, and of the most permanent character, vastly better than we construct. Their tide pits were equally superior to ours, and most carefully made, showing their intention to hold them.

As usual, the rebel pickets are doubled on the line of the Rapidan.

Our advance on Saturday effected one of its objects in the preservation of twenty-four miles of road and telegraph between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. Both are in perfect working order. The Railroad Bridge across the Rappahannock will be done next Monday.

Lee's army at Gordonsville, exclusive of cavalry, does not much exceed 30,000 men.

Our cavalry, in force, are already far south of the Rapidan, reconnoitering the enemy's position. Two divisions of cavalry from Lee's army were recently sent to East Tennessee.

Guerrillas swarm about our corps. To go beyond our pickets is death, as we daily lose officers, men and mules. Within a month about seventy wagons, five hundred mules, one hundred soldiers, commissioned officers and enlisted men have been captured. This is the price of our timid-footed policy respecting these villains.

It is supposed that the forces sent to operate against Burnside in East Tennessee have been recalled, and will form a junction with the main army at Charlottesville or Gordonsville. This will depend entirely upon the rapidity of Meade's movements.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The General position of the Army of the Potomac is mainly unchanged. Gen. Sedgwick yesterday crossed through Culpepper, and reconnoitered the enemy's position on the Rapidan.

From requisitions and invoices picked up in the late rebel camps, it appears that there was no scarcity of the necessaries of life in Lee's army. Sugar was 12½ cents per pound; flour 10 cents; beef 10 cents and bacon 31. Clothing was abundant, but prices high. Rations were commuted at 75 cents per day. Salt was regularly issued to horses and mules.

From some official reports it is known that the larger part of both EWELL'S and HILL'S was *en route* to a point parallel to the Rappahannock on Saturday, the right resting below Kelly's Ford, and the left at or Rixeville, on the Accotanks River. Evidence also exists of their precipitate retreat, owing to Gen. MEADE'S military movements. While it is known that no enemy is in force north of the Rapidan, guerrilla parties hang about our lines, and frequent collisions occur. Last night private TERRY, attached to the Quartermaster's Department, was fired upon near the camp, and received several buckshot wounds, some of which were dangerous.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. MEADE.

The following was sent to headquarters here the day after the recent engagements:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, }
NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Va., }
Nov. 8—8:40 P. M. }

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

This morning, on advancing from Kelly's Ford, it was found that the enemy had retired during the night. The morning was so smoky that it was impossible to ascertain at Rappahannock Station the position of the enemy, and it was not till the arrival of the column from Kelly's Ford that it was definitely known that the enemy had retired. Sedgwick's corps, followed by Warren's, Sykes's and the cavalry, pursued the infantry to Brandy Station, and by the cavalry beyond. Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK reports officially the capture of four guns, eight battle flags, and over 1,500 prisoners.

Maj.-Gen. FRENCH took over 400 prisoners.

Gen. SYKES'S loss was about 380 killed and wounded; FRENCH'S about 70.

The conduct of both officers and men in each affair was most admirable.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Nov. 9, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDER, No. 101.—The Commanding General congratulates the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his intrenchments behind the Rapidan. To Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK and the officers and men of the Fifth and Sixth corps participating in the attack, particularly to the storming party under Brig.-Gen. RUSSELL, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's intrenched position at Rappahannock Station, resulting in the capture of four guns, two thousand small arms, eight battle flags, one bridge train and 1,000 prisoners. To Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, and the officers and men of the Third corps engaged—particularly to the leading column, commanded by Col. DE TROBRIAND—his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the crossing at Kelly's Ford, and his seizure of the enemy's intrenchments and the capture of over 400 prisoners.

The Commanding General takes great pleasure in announcing to the army that the President has expressed his satisfaction with its recent operations.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

PRESENTATION OF BATTLE-FLAGS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
Wednesday, Nov. 11—8½ P. M. }

Yesterday afternoon, Capt. UPTON, who commanded the brigade which last Saturday so successfully charged and captured the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, accompanied by deputations from each of the regiments participating in the assault, presented Gen. MEADE with eight battle flags taken at that time. No previous notice had been given, and the affair was entirely unexpected and unprovided for.

Col. UPTON presented the flags in the name of his command, naming the (seriatim), the Fifth and Sixth Maine, the Fifth Wisconsin, and the One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York, (the latter Col. UPTON'S own regiment.) Gen. MEADE replied as follows:

I receive with great satisfaction the battle flags, evidences of the good conduct and gallantry you displayed on the 7th inst. in the assault upon the enemy's position at Rappahannock Station. Stations intrenched with redoubts and rifle-pits, and defended by artillery and infantry. Carried as it was, at the point of the bayonet, it was a work which could only be executed by the best of soldiers, and the remembrance of which you may justly be proud, gives me great confidence that in future operations I can implicitly rely on the men under my command doing, when called upon, all that man can do; and although it is my desire to place you in such positions as to avoid, if possible, recurring to such severe tests, yet there are occasions, such as the recent one, when it is the only and the best course to pursue. And to feel, as I do now, that I command men able and willing to meet and overcome such obstacles is a source of great satisfaction. I shall transmit these flags to the War Department. I have already reported your good conduct, and received and transmitted to your commanders the approval of the President. I shall prepare, as soon as I receive the requisite information, a general order, in which it is my desire to do justice to all the troops who have distinguished themselves. And it is my purpose, by every means in my power, to see that soldiers recognized who have earned such distinction. In the name of the army and the country, I thank you for the services you have rendered, particularly for the example you have set, which I doubt not on future occasions, will be followed and emulated."

A band of music accompanied the deputation. After a few moments of congratulation and social intercourse, the deputation took leave and returned to camp.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Rebel Attack on its Advanced Positions —Capture of Six Hundred Men and Four Cannon by the Rebels—Gen. Burnside's Present Position Impregnable.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

It was stated, several days ago, that two of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S most eastern outposts in Tennessee had been attacked by the rebels, and that half of the garrison, consisting of two regiments and a battery, had been captured.

Gen. GRANT'S dispatch did not designate the exact place where the disaster occurred, nor did it state the strength of the rebel force, or the probable number of the killed and wounded on our side.

The *Republican*, this afternoon, says:

Gen. BURNSIDE telegraphs that the disaster referred to occurred at Rodgersville, in Hawkins County, Tenn.

This place is the termination of the branch railroad of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and is situated fifteen miles from Knoxville.

Gen. BURNSIDE also states that the rebels captured *six hundred men and four cannon.*

He does not mention the number of his killed and wounded.

His main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rodgersville, in an impregnable position and in good spirits, subject to the orders of Gen. GRANT, who is perfectly well satisfied with its situation.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Guerrilla Depredations on the Railroad—The Town of Iuka Burned.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The rebel General RICHARDSON struck the Memphis and Charleston Railroad six miles east of Salisbury yesterday morning, destroyed the railroad bridge at Middletown, burned two small bridges, tore up several miles of track, and cut the telegraph badly. The latter was repaired this morning. The former will be in running order to-morrow.

ROBUT, FERGUSON, IRBIN, CHALMERS and RICHARDSON are all in North Mississippi, cooperating to annoy this line of communication.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Little Rock advices of the 6th instant say that the rebel Gens. PRICE'S and HOLMES' commands are still at Marshall, Texas.

But few rebel troops are now within the borders of Kansas. MARMADUKE'S cavalry and some 2,500 men are in the mountains, west of Fort Smith, short of supplies.

Politics throughout the western portion of the State are highly encouraging for the Union cause.

In Tennessee, FREMONT has been detailed for the special duty of cutting the communication by river and railroad with our army at Chattanooga, and it is stated that all the rebel cavalry in Mississippi is to be mounted and sent into the northern portion of the State, where it will be placed under the command of FORREST.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Memphis papers of the 9th contain no news. From other sources I learn that Iuka was burned by the rebels after Gen. SHERMAN'S troops left.

New Contract with the Montreal Steamship Company.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The *Globe* to-day announces that the Government has made a new contract with the Montreal Steamship Company for five years, with stringent rules regarding the class of ships, route, management &c., to insure safety.

GENERAL MEADE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this army during the month of July, including details of the battle of Gettysburgh. The report has been detained by my failure to receive the reports of the several corps and division commanders, who were severely wounded in the battle.

On the 28th of June, I received orders from the President, placing me in command of the army. The situation of affairs was briefly as follows: The Confederate Army, commanded by Gen. R. E. LEE, estimated at over one hundred thousand strong, all arms, had crossed the Potomac River, and advanced up the Cumberland Valley. Reliable intelligence placed his advance (EWELL'S corps) on the Susquehannah, between Harrisburgh and Columbia. Longstreet's corps was at Chambersburgh, and HILL'S corps between that place and Cashtown.

The 28th of June was spent in ascertaining the position and strength of the different corps of the army, but principally in bringing up cavalry, which had been covering the rear of the army in its passage over the Potomac, and in which a large increase had just been made from the force previously attached to the defences of Washington. Orders were given on that day to make Gen. FRENCH, commanding at Harper's Ferry, move with 7,000 men to occupy Frederick and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the balance of his force, estimated at 4,000, to remove and escort the public property to Washington.

On the 29th the army was put in motion, and on the evening of that day was in position, its left at Emmittsburgh and its right at New-Windsor. BUFORD'S division of cavalry was on the left flank with its advance at Gettysburgh. KILPATRICK'S division was in front at Hanover, where he encountered this day Gen. STUART'S Confederate cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Seneca Creek, and passing our right flank, was making its way toward Carlisle, having escaped GREGG'S division, which was delayed in taking its position on the right flank by the occupation of the roads by columns of infantry.

On the 30th, the right flank of the army was moved up to Manchester, the left still being at Emmitsburgh, in the vicinity of which place three corps—the First, Eleventh and Third—were collected, under orders of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS. Gen. BUFORD having reported from Gettysburgh the appearance of the enemy on the Cashtown road, in some force, Gen. REYNOLDS was directed to occupy Gettysburgh. On reaching that place on the 1st of July, Gen. REYNOLDS found BUFORD'S cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, who had debouched his infantry through the mountains on the Cashtown road, but was being held in check in a most gallant manner by Gen. BUFORD'S cavalry.

Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS immediately moved around the town of Gettysburgh, and advanced on the Cashtown road, and without a moment's hesitation deployed his advance division and attacked the enemy, at the same time sending orders for the Eleventh corps (Gen. HOWARD) to advance on promptly as possible. Soon after making his dispositions for the attack, Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS fell mortally wounded, the command of the First corps devolving on Maj.-Gen. DOUBLEDAY, and the command of the field on Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, who arrived about this time, (11:30 A. M.,) with the Eleventh corps, then commanded by Maj.-Gen. SCHURZ. Maj.-Gen. HOWARD pushed forward two divisions of the Eleventh corps to support the First corps, now warmly engaged with the enemy on the ridge to the north of the town, and posted his Third division, with three batteries of artillery on Cemetery Ridge, on the south side of the town. Up to this time the battle had been with the forces of the enemy debouching from the mountains on the Cashtown road, known to be HILL'S corps. In the early part of the action success was on our side—WADSWORTH'S division of the First corps having driven the enemy back some distance, and capturing numerous prisoners, among them Gen. ARCHER, of the Confederate army.

The arrival of reinforcements to the enemy on the Cashtown road, and the junction with EWELL'S corps, coming on the York and Harrisburgh roads, which occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., enabled the enemy to bring vastly superior forces against both the First and Eleventh corps, outflanking our line of battle and pressing it so severely that at about 4 P. M. Major-Gen. HOWARD deemed it prudent to withdraw these two corps to Cemetery Ridge, to the south side of the town, which operation was successfully accomplished—not, however, without considerable loss in prisoners, arising from the confusion incident to portions of both corps passing through the town and the men getting confused in the streets.

About the time of the withdrawal Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK arrived, whom I had dispatched to represent me on the field on hearing of the death of Gen. REYNOLDS. In conjunction with Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, Gen. HANCOCK proceeded to post troops on Cemetery Ridge and to repel an attack that the enemy made on our right flank. This attack was not, however, very vigorous. The enemy, seeing the strength of the position occupied, seemed to be satisfied with the success he had accomplished, desisting from any further attack this day.

About 7 P. M., Maj.-Gens. SLOCUM and SICKLES, with the Twelfth corps and part of the Third, reached the ground and took post on the right and left of the troops previously posted on the field.

Being satisfied, from reports received from the field, that it was the intention of the enemy to support, with his whole army, the attack already made, and reports from Maj.-Gens. HANCOCK and HOWARD, on the character of the position being favorable, I determined to give battle at this point, and early in the evening of the 1st, issued orders to all corps to concentrate at Gettysburgh, directing all trains to be sent to the rear at Westminster.

At 12 P. M. of the 1st, I broke up my headquarters, which still then, had been at Taneytown, and proceeded to the field, arriving there at 1 A. M. of the 2d. So soon as it was light I proceeded to inspect the position occupied, and to make arrangements for posting several corps as they should reach the ground. By 7 A. M., the Second and Fifth corps, with the rest of the Third, had reached the ground and were posted as follows: The Eleventh corps retained its position on the cemetery ridge, just opposite to the town. The First corps was posted on the right of the Eleventh, on an elevated knoll, connecting with the ridge extending to the south and east, on which the Second corps was placed. The right of the Twelfth corps rested on a small stream at a point where it crossed the Baltimore Pike, and which formed on the right flank of the Twelfth something of an obstacle. Cemetery ridge extended in a westerly and southerly direction, gradually diminishing in elevation till it comes to a very prominent ridge, called Round-top, running east and west. The Second and Third corps were directed to occupy the continuation of Cemetery Ridge on the left of the Eleventh corps. The Fifth corps, pending the arrival of the Sixth, was held in reserve. While these dispositions were being made, the enemy was massing his troops on the exterior ridge, distant from the line occupied by us from a mile to a mile and a half.

At 2 P. M. the Sixth corps arrived, after a march of thirty two miles, accomplished from 9 A. M. the day previous. On its arrival being reported, I immediately directed the Fifth corps to move over to our extreme left, and the Sixth to occupy its place as a reserve for the right. About 2 P. M. I rode out to the extreme left to await the arrival of the Fifth corps and post it, when I found that Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, commanding the Third corps, not fully apprehending the instructions in regard to the position to be occupied, had advanced, or rather was in the act of advancing his corps a half mile or three-quarters of a mile in front of the line of the Second corps, on the prolongation of which it was designed his corps should rest. Having found Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, I was explaining to him that he was too far in advance, and discussing with him the propriety of withdrawing, when the enemy opened upon him with several batteries on his front and his flank, and immediately brought forward columns of infantry, and made a vigorous assault. The Third corps sustained the shock most heroically. Troops from the Second corps were immediately sent by Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK to cover the right flank of the Third corps, and soon after the assault commenced the Fifth corps most fortunately arrived, and took position on the left of the Third.

Maj.-Gen. SYKES' command immediately sending a force to Cemetery Round-top Ridge, where a most furious contest was maintained, the enemy making desperate but unsuccessful efforts to secure it.

Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the Third corps, under Maj.-Gen. BIRNEY, Maj.-Gen. SICKLES having been wounded early in the action, the superiority in number of corps in the enemy's line began to outflank its advance position, Gen. BIRNEY was connected on full bodies and re-form behind the line originally designed to be held. In the meantime, perceiving great exertions on the part of the enemy, the Sixth corps (Maj.-Gen. SMEDWICK) and part of the First corps (to the command of which I had assigned Maj.-Gen. NEWTON) particularly LEOPOLD'S Maryland brigade, together with the detachment from the Second corps, were all brought up at different periods, and succeeded together with the gallant exertions of the Fifth corps in checking, and finally repulsing the assault of the enemy, who retired in confusion and disorder about sunset, and ceased any further efforts.

On the extreme left another assault was made about 6 P. M. on the Eleventh corps from the rest of the army, which was repulsed with the assistance of the troops from the Second and First corps. During the heavy assault upon our extreme left, portions of the Twelfth corps were sent as reinforcements. During their absence, the line on the extreme right was held by a very much reduced force. This was taken advantage of by the enemy, who, during the absence of GREEN'S division of the Twelfth corps, advanced and occupied part of the line. On the morning of the 3d, Gen. GREEN, having returned during the night, was attacked at early dawn by the enemy, but succeeded in driving him back, and occupying his former position. A spirited contest was maintained all morning along this part of the line. Gen. GREEN, reinforced by WADSWORTH'S brigade, Sixth corps, maintained his position and inflicting very severe losses on the enemy. With this exception the quiet of the lines remained undisturbed till 1 P. M. on the 3d, when the enemy opened from over one hundred and twenty-five guns, playing upon our centre and left. This cannonade continued for over two hours, when our guns failing to make any reply, the enemy ceased firing, and soon after his infantry became visible, forming for an assault on our left and left centre. The assault was made with great firmness, being directed principally against the point occupied by the Second corps, and was repulsed with equal firmness by the troops of that corps, supported by DOUBLEDAY'S division and SHEDWICK'S brigade of the First corps.

During the assault both Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, commanding the left centre, and Brig.-Gen. GREGG, commanding the Second corps, were severely wounded.

This terminated the battle. The enemy retiring to his lines, leaving the field strewed with his dead and wounded, and numbers of prisoners fell into our hands.

GREGG'S division of cavalry, after its arduous service at Gettysburgh on the 1st, was, on the 2d, sent to Westminster for rest and to refit our troops. KILPATRICK'S division, that on the 29th, 30th and 1st had been successfully engaging the enemy's cavalry, was on the 2d sent in our extreme left, on the Emmettsburgh road, where good service was rendered in assaulting the enemy's line and occupying his attention. At the same time Gen. GREGG was engaged with the enemy on our extreme right, having passed across the Baltimore pike and Bonaughtown roads, and briskly attacked the enemy's left and rear.

On the morning of the 4th, reconnoissances developed that the enemy had drawn back his left flank, still maintaining his position in front of our left, apparently assuming a new line parallel to the mountains.

On the morning of the 5th it was ascertained that the enemy was in full retreat by the Fairfield and Cashtown roads. The Sixth corps was immediately sent in pursuit on the Fairfield road, and cavalry on the Cashtown road, and by the Emmettsburgh and Monterey Passes.

The 5th and 6th of July were employed in succoring the wounded and burying the dead. Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, commanding the Sixth corps, having pushed the pursuit of the enemy as far as the Fairfield Pass and the mountains, and reporting that the Pass was very strong—one in which a small force of the enemy could hold in check and delay for a considerable time any pursuing force—I determined to follow the enemy by a flank movement, and accordingly, leaving KILPATRICK'S brigade of cavalry and KANE'S brigade of infantry to continue harassing the enemy, I put the army in motion for Middletown, and orders were immediately sent to Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, at Frederick, to reconnoitre Turner's Pass in South Mountain. I subsequently ascertained that Maj.-Gen. FRENCH had not only anticipated these orders, in part, but had pushed a cavalry force to Williamsport and Falling Waters, where they destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge and captured a gun and caisson. Upon reaching the latter place with the cavalry, I found that (the cavalry) was most successfully accomplished, the enemy being greatly harrassed, his trains destroyed, and many captures of guns and prisoners made.

After halting a day at Middletown to procure necessary supplies and bring up trains, the army moved through South Mountain, and by the 12th of July, was in front of the enemy, who occupied a strong position on the heights near the marsh which runs in advance of Williamsport. In taking this position several skirmishes and affairs had been had with the enemy, principally by the cavalry and the Eleventh and Sixth corps. The Thirteenth was occupied in reconnoissances of the enemy's position and preparations for an attack; but on advancing on the morning of the 14th, it was ascertained that he had recrossed the night previous by the bridge at Falling Waters, and fled at Williamsport. The cavalry in pursuit overtook the rear guard at Falling Waters, capturing two guns and numerous prisoners. Previous to the retreat of the enemy, GREGG'S division of cavalry was crossed at Harper's Ferry, and coming up with the rear of the enemy at Charlestown and Shepherdstown, had a spirited contest, in which the enemy was driven to Martinsburgh and Winchester, and pursued and harrassed in his retreat.

The pursuit was resumed by a flank movement of the army crossing the Potomac at Berlin and moving down the Loudon Valley. The cavalry were immediately pushed into several passes of the Blue Ridge, and harrassed the rear guards of the withdrawal of the Confederate army from the lower valley of the Shenandoah, the army (the Third corps, Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, being in advance), was moved into Manassas Gap in the hope of being able to intercept a portion of the enemy in possession of the Gap, was disputed as successfully as to enable the rear guard to withdraw by the way of Strasburgh. The Confederate army retiring to the Rapidan, a position was taken with this army on the line of the Rappahannock, and the campaign terminated about the close of July.

The result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat and the consequent withdrawal, compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah; and in the capture of 3 guns, 41 standards and 13,621 prisoners. 24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-field. Our own losses were very severe amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying returns, to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded and 6,643 missing—in all 23,186.

It is impossible, in a report of this nature, to enumerate all the instances of gallantry and good conduct which distinguished such a hard-fought field as Gettysburgh. The report of the corps commanders and their subordinates, herewith submitted, will furnish all the information upon this subject. I will only add my tribute to the heroic bravery of the whole army, officers and men, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, enabled a crowning victory to be obtained, which I feel confident the country will never cease to bear in grateful remembrance. It is my duty as well as my pleasure to call attention to the earnest efforts at cooperation on the part of Maj.-Gen. D. N. COUCH, commanding the Department of the Susquehannah, and particularly to his advance of 4,000 men, under Brig.-Gen. W. F. SMITH, who joined me at Boonsboro, just prior to the withdrawal of the Confederate army.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to my Staff, general and personal, to each and all of whom I was indebted for unremitting activity and most efficient assistance. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General commanding.

Brig.-Gen. L. THOMAS, A. G. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

PRIVATEERS ON THE LAKES.

Another Highly Improbable Story from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The special dispatches from Cincinnati give an account of a singular story about two suspicious vessels discovered yesterday hovering about Sandusky Bay, supposed to be privateers fitted up by Secessionists in Canada, aided by their sympathizers there and in the United States. The supposed object is to release the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and commence piracy on the lakes and pillage on the land.

A battery of Parrott guns was ordered forthwith to the Island.

IT MAY BE A SCARE.

There is, however, more feasibility in such an enterprise than in the alleged conspiracy discovered. Possibly it is part of that objective plot.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Canada*, sailed this afternoon, with 60 passengers for Liverpool, via Halifax. She takes out a little over $15,000 in specie.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Interesting Account of the Late Naval Expedition to Tampa—The Destruction of Blockade Runners—The Fighting on the Beach.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

On the 13th inst., the United States gunboat *Tahoma*, Lieut.-Commander SIMMS, after three months' repairing and preparation, and taking on board a 200-pound Parrott rifle, left here for Tampa Bay, arriving on the evening of the 12th, where she found the United States steamer *Adela*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. STEARNS, and schooners *Stonewall Jackson* and *Ariel*, blockading.

The next morning both steamers started up for Tampa, the county seat of Hillsboro County, standing at the head of Tampa Bay. The town is defended on the water side by a battery of five guns, built on the end of the United States parade-ground, and formerly called Fort Brooke, used during the war with the Indians. To the right of this are the United States docks and warehouses, now occupied by the rebels as barracks. Rebel forges are some blacksmith and machine shops, used by the rebel army, and also for fitting out blockade-runners.

Before going for the *Tahoma's* engine gave out, causing a delay until the next morning. On the 15th they continued on their way, the *Tahoma* taking the lead, and the *Adela* following. While crawling along shore, off Gadsen's Point, looking for a battery reported to be there, the *Tahoma* got aground three times, and was hauled off after some trouble and breaking of hawsers by the *Adela*. In the afternoon the *Tahoma's* engine again broke down, and the *Adela* started with her in tow, when her engine also gave out. On the 16th, the *Adela* being again in order, the *Tahoma* was hauled alongside, and towed into position before Tampa, where she came to an anchor as near the battery as she could get. The *Adela* being of much lighter draft cast loose, ran up nearer the works and opened on them, throwing shell after shell into the battery, barracks and buildings adjoining. Capt. STEARNS, after going out in a small boat, and planting stakes with flags attached, as if preparing to land on left side of bay, returned to ship, and opened fire from his pivot and 20-pound Parrotts, the shell from both vessels making dirt and splinters fly, driving the men from the works and the people from the town.

In the evening 40 picked men from the *Adela*—15 from the Engineer's division, under Chief Engineer MURRAY; 15 from first division of riflemen, under Acting-Ensign SEDGWICK; 10 from second division, under Acting-Ensign BALCH, and 30 men from the *Tahoma*—20 from first division, under Acting-Ensign KAMMEN; 10 from second division, under Acting-Ensign MCNEALE; the whole under command of Acting-Master HARRIS, Executive officer of the *Tahoma*, answered to their names on the deck of the *Tahoma*. She then got under way, manœuvred about the Bay, making feints of landing at several places, then ran some miles down the Bay, and, at 10 P. M., landed them at Gadsen's Point, on the right hand shore (the boats all returning to the ship, with the exception of one which the party carried with them. At 2½ A. M. of the 17th they had made less than one-half the distance necessary to travel before sunrise, and were much fatigued by dragging a heavy boat for some miles through swamps and thick underbrush. The boat becoming too much stove for use, was thrown in the bushes, the party pushing on and arriving near the bank of Hillsboro River, six miles above Tampa, at 6 A. M. There they divided into squads, each approaching the river by a different route to prevent communication with the troops below. Acting Ensign BAKER and men were the first to reach the river, where, near the opposite bank, lay the steamer *Scottish Chief*, loaded with 150 bales of cotton, and also the sloop *Kate Dale*, with 11 bales. He hailed some men moving about the steamer, and ordered his men to cover them with their rifles, gave them three minutes to lower their boat to come over after him, which they immediately did. Turning them out, and leaving them prisoners under a guard ashore, he took possession of the boat, taking six men with him, boarded the steamer, capturing all on board, and informing the Captain that he took possession in the name of the United States Government. When the rest of the party arrived, the vessel was ready for firing. The order having been given he started a fire in her fore hold. The sloop was served in the same way, and in a few minutes they both were a mass of flames. Ten minutes from the time of first seeing the vessels, the whole object of the expedition was accomplished, and the party started on their way back by a more direct route to the bay, making short halts for rest, and carrying some of their number who gave out on the road. One of the *Tahoma's* men became so exhausted that, by his own request, he was left behind, after being carried some miles through swamp and bushes. When within a mile of the shore small squads of rebel troops were seen dodging about in the scrub ahead, at first in squads of *five or six, then by eight, ten, fifteen, until when near* the beach a sharp fire was opened on the advancing scouts. The main body coming up scattered them in all directions, and, taking a number of prisoners, the *line of march was continued to the beach, down the* beach to nearly opposite where the *Adela* lay aground. Here they made signal for boats, and came to a halt, first throwing out pickets to prevent a surprise. So *exhausted were some of the men that they would* sink down anywhere, and would rather die than go further. The *Adela*, on seeing them, fired a lee gun, and made signals to the *Tahoma*, which, with all the boats with her, lay aground on the opposite side of the bay, some miles from them. On seeing the *Adela's* signals she sent the boats after them in charge of an Acting Master's Mate.

In the meantime some horsemen had been seen flying about through the woods, as if arranging matters, while others were seen dodging about behind trees and bushes, and apparently planting themselves in a half circle about them. Not appearing in any force or showing any disposition to make an attack, one of the men was sent out to half his depth in the water. When the boats got to him they were turned about. Acting Master HARRIS ordered all, except the *Tahoma's First* division, to embark. No sooner had they got in the water some distance from the concealed enemy began to close up from all sides, and opened a rapid fire on them. Acting Ensign STEARNS'S division had not yet left. Them faced about with the *Tahoma's* First division, charged on the enemy, and compelled them again to seek refuge in the bushes. Capt. HARRIS ordered the remainder to take to the boats, which were now some quarter of a mile out. Before they had got half way out, a fire was opened on them from the bushes along the beach for the space of a mile, and from some light artillery masked among the bushes. A party of riflemen and cavalry, before unseen, came around from behind a building below them, charged up the beach with a yell, some of the horsemen riding along into the water, to cut them to pieces as they got into the boats. The *Adela* was the first to see this movement. Having but one gun that could reach, she opened on the advancing column, Capt. STEARNS himself sighting the gun and making some splendid shots, bursting shell among the horsemen, consorting most of them to put back and go around through the woods. This, with the fire from the boats and from those in the water, kept the rebels in check until all the boats got off, bringing the prisoners with them. Orders were given to once back and capture the guns, and this point, when it was discovered that the rebels and reinforcements had become very few indeed; the pre-

THE WAR IN FLORIDA. (continued)

ject was therefore abandoned, the boats returning to their ships. Shortly after the *Adela* got off and ran over to the place of conflict, opened on the rebels, driving them up toward Tampa. On Sunday, the 18th, Capt. STEARNS sent in a flag of truce to ascertain what had become of our missing men. From what we can gather, the *Tahoma* lost one man, JAMES WOODS, killed, Acting Ensign RANDALL and six men wounded, and two sick. COLLINS and HUNTER, taken prisoners. The *Adela* lost two men, RILEY and O'DONNALD killed, five men wounded, one man, DOTTERMAN, taken prisoner. The rebels lost six killed, a number wounded, and seven taken prisoners.

On the night of the 16th, the citizens of Tampa held a crowded meeting in the court-house, for the purpose of forming a military company, and became a regular Home Guard. Senator HIGGINS in white flag-of-truce ballooting, he would have sent them several five hundred-pound brass balls, which they would not have attempted to count.

Some time after the boats had returned, a head was seen protecting above water at some distance from land, while a party of rebels were on the beach firing at it, and calling out for the man to come on shore. A boat was sent in charge of Acting Ensign HARRIS to ascertain who the head belonged to, when it was found to belong to the pilot of the *Tahoma*, who had waded out up to his neck in water, determined rather to drown than be taken prisoner. He was nearly dead from exhaustion.

Among the trophies were some cartridges, in place of balls there are twelve large buckshot, or bullet balls, wrapped up in cloth. Some of our men were wounded with these. Dr. GALE, of the *Adela*, took from one of the wounded, a home-made lead vial, weighing four ounces. The wounded were taken to a Government building near the light-house, on Egmont Key, and left in charge of Dr. GUNNING, of the *Tahoma*; Capt. WISCOCK, commander of the post, (rebel,) and formerly of the United States Army, and representative from Florida, said that, as our men were the first on shore they had no bravery, but that to give them the last hair-breadth they could get it. The *Adela* raised a purse of $105 and sent it to one of these men—DOWELL, who is a prisoner. The *Tahoma* also sent money to these men to pay their way while traveling in Dixie. Most of the rebels engaged in this fight were old Indian fighters, who had fought with the Indians out a few years ago, and beat them at their own game.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

From the flag of truce and the prisoners taken we learned many incidents connected with the fight. As the steamer approached the town, some of the gunboats at first mistook the other vessels for rebel ones, and gave three large steamers coming up here for 1? The others answered: "They are coming here after oysters; I think you will soon see them throwing their shells over this way."

One of the *Tahoma's* mammoth shells entered a house and burst; one of the pieces, weighing about forty pounds, swept the dinner-table, at which sat Miss CRANE, daughter of formerly Col. CRANE, of the army, now an Acting Master's Mate on the *Tahoma*.

Our party were surprised on receiving a charge from so large a body of cavalry, not knowing that there were any in the place. The way in which the happened was this: A party of fifty cavalry had been sent down the country to pick up cattle and send them to BRAGG'S army; these by chance arrived at Tampa on the day of the bombardment, and (as they say) eagerly took a hand in the sport.

The light field-pieces used in the woods were made in Tampa, by the rebels, by boring out an engine shaft.

The *ruse de guerre* of Capt. STEARNS succeeded perfectly. The rebs watched him putting down the stakes near the southern entrance, guessed its meaning, and in the evening posted a strong body of men in the woods, ready to annihilate any party attempting to land there. The smoke from the burning vessels gave them the first notice that we had landed on the opposite side and given them the slip.

PHENIX.

The American Cause.

We take the following from the leading editorial of the *Federalista*, the official organ of the new Federal Government of Venezuela, of the 12th September, 1863.

It is supposed to shadow forth the views of the Government as to events transpiring in Mexico.

We might, in this connection, remark that Venezuela has just appointed Señor ELIAS BARANDA, an eminent statesman, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. This is a tribute of respect shown our Government beyond that tendered to any other Court. It is thought, too, that this early and extraordinary appointment has something to do with Mexican affairs.

MEXICO.

The correspondence lately received from the Republics of the South contain the ardent demonstrations which Chile and Peru have made use to the cause of Mexican independence.

In Lima religious rites and ceremonies were performed of a remarkable significance, in consideration of the martyrs sacrificed on the altars of their country; large subscriptions were collected to relieve the families of Puebla and other points, and the Press teemed with addresses, as feeling as they were eloquent, wherein prevailed American sentiments; and was conveyed to the hearts of the unfortunate sons of opulent Mexico, the consolation to feel for them and to say to them, "We will fly, if need be, to your aid—one and the same cause shall be ours, and those who wish to subjugate America, will find enemies wherever a son of COLUMBUS breathes, from Behring's Straits to Cape Horn, from Labrador to Patria."

A noble example, truly, worthy of gratitude and praise. It is impossible that American hearts, which are filled with indignation at the violence committed against a Mexican nationality, should not feel a thrill of sympathy for the generous conduct of Chili and of Peru. This will always be reputed as a noble impulse, becoming those who were born on this side of the Atlantic, so much the more distinguished as least meditated, to offer to suffer together disasters, and accompany the weak, through perils.

Venezuela, too much occupied with her own calamities, and with her

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM SOUTH WARD.

A Fight Among Ward Politicians—Use of the Game Shot Dead—The Testimony on the Grocery's Bankruptcy—Verdict of the Jury—Several Accidents Among the Ranges.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning the notorious No. 48 Madison-street, kept by Mrs. Joana Kiss, was the scene of a most revolting murder. A man named Howe, who lives somewhere in Jersey, was in the house all night, and about 5 o'clock in the morning he was found dead in the bar-room. Mrs. Kiss, the proprietress, was also found in the bar-room, and she was arrested on suspicion. The murdered man was shot through the heart, and the ball must have been fired from a pistol. I asked Mrs. Kiss if she knew who did the shooting, but she refused to say anything about it. She was also asked if she had any pistols in the house, but she said she had not. Mr. Madison, the coroner, was notified, and he will hold an inquest over the body this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Kiss was taken to the Tombs to await the action of the Coroner. Howe was about 35 years of age, and was born in New-York.

The deceased, Jonas Cusick, was 33 years of age, and was born in New-York.

Coroner Gleim was notified.

Recorder HOFFMAN occupied the Bench yesterday, it appears that the prisoner, with two others, assaulted Mr. Adam Smith on the night of Sept. 20, and that he, Mr. Smith, was placed in the hot, under the impression that he was dead. Mr. Smith, however, recovered consciousness in a few days, and identified the prisoner. Mr. Wells had two bullets in his body when found, one in the left side, about 3½ inches above the hip, and the other in the left thigh. The bullet which entered the side passed through the body, and came out at the back. The bullet which entered the thigh passed through the leg, and came out at the calf. Wells was found in the rear of No. 48 Madison-street, and was taken to the Tombs Police Court, where he died. Coroner Gleim was notified, and he will hold an inquest over the body this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Coroner Gleim was notified.

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Coroner Gleim was notified

PEARL
E. MORGANS SONS.

The Glen-Falls Times, Evening Edition, Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1862.

Amusements and Meetings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Opera.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Lilliputian King, Performances afternoon and evening.

BOWERY BAN DRAMA—Ben Cushing, or the Mountaineer, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—Romance at 1 on, Fan Kista Bala.

WINTER GARDEN—Kenilworth Mayoworkers—Pension Agnes.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Tricks no Duse Worn as Pan—Tan Boxes. I Am All Ennis.

PARK THEATRE—Broadway—Fairy of Fan Manny—Exercise in India.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—No. 201 Broadway.

ROBERTS BROS. (Ltd.), 775 Broadway—"Happy Home."

MISTRO'S GARDEN—Concerts Nov.

NOTE CHAPEL—Sunday Concerts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Evening.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Readings.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE EMBARGO.

That the entire rebel industry force crossed the Rapidan last Sunday week, leaving on this side to cover the front, seems now to be positively ascertained. The reconcentrating was less hasty than it might have been in consequence of the destitute condition of Richmond, and drove it into the interchangeable movements of RICHARDSON'S cavalry, who made a reconnoissance upon the rebel rear guard at Brownsburgh, and drove it into the intrenchments behind the Rapidan. The enemy's force is reported variously at Gordonsville, Orange Court-House and Madison Court-House, in front, and Culpeper, Stevensburgh and Brandy Station, on the flank. Gen. BANKS is at Warrenton, and Gen. SIGEL at Warrenton Junction, with the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps. Gen. SIGEL'S command is reported to be in a very destitute condition, and the Eleventh Corps is said to be in a state of mutiny. Gen. SIGEL has issued an order forbidding officers to ride in carriages, and requiring them to march with their commands. Gen. BANKS is reported to be in a very healthy condition, and his command in excellent spirits. Gen. SIGEL is said to be suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. Gen. BANKS has issued an order forbidding officers to ride in carriages, and requiring them to march with their commands. Gen. BANKS is reported to be in a very healthy condition, and his command in excellent spirits. Gen. SIGEL is said to be suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

The rebels are reported to be in force at Culpeper, Orange Court-House and Madison Court-House, in front, and Stevensburgh, Brandy Station and Culpeper, on the flank. Gen. SIGEL'S command is reported to be in a very destitute condition, and the Eleventh Corps is said to be in a state of mutiny. Gen. SIGEL has issued an order forbidding officers to ride in carriages, and requiring them to march with their commands. Gen. BANKS is reported to be in a very healthy condition, and his command in excellent spirits. Gen. SIGEL is said to be suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Gen. BANKS's

A Letter from Peter Cooper.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the

New-York, Oct. 22, 1862.

Sir: I have had the honor to address you in January last, the earnest, still and unwavering manifold of you in your efforts to maintain and defend our Union of States, with all their equal rights, dignity and power, but unfortunately my best zeal, confidence and respect.

Your efforts to bring back the rebel States to a full and loyal enjoyment of the Constitution and the laws with our general course of your Administration, have encouraged me to believe that there is nothing that you have omitted and cannot so much as to know and apply the best means to secure a lasting and honorable peace, and to overcome with the least possible expenditure of life and treasure, a rebellion that embodies in itself the sum of all that is vile.

It would have been too much to expect from any human being that such a complication of difficulties and dangers as those you have encountered should have been met and overcome without errors and mistakes as to the best means to restore peace to our country.

Our Union of States, which has from the commencement of the Government continued to spread its protecting shield over all the rights reserved to each of the individual States, can never be abandoned to the despotism of Slavery, or the heresy of Secession, while there is life and power to maintain and defend it.

In my letter I endeavored to show that nothing but the corrupting power of buying and selling human beings could ever so far disorganize a people as to cause them to deluge a nation in blood, in order to perpetuate an institution that enslaves the substance of their own children.

It must be apparent to all who desire the preservation of the Union that the slaves who now cultivate the fields, and who perform a large portion of the mechanical labor of the South, are as much a power to be met and overcome as the rebel armies that are now doing their utmost to spread death and desolation over our country.

I believe with you, that it is impossible for a people who are determined to perpetuate Slavery at the expense of all the horrors of a civil war, to continue to hold slaves and live in peace with a Government having its foundation on the equal and inalienable rights of men.

In relation to the propriety of the employment of negroes as a war measure or means to conquer the rebellion, I fear the greatest mistakes of the war have been made.

It has taken time to educate the people to see and feel the absolute necessity of attacking the rebellion in the only way by which it can be speedily and effectually overcome, and at the same time extinguish a cause of national sorrow, demoralization and disgrace.

You have with great propriety asked the question, "Why should negroes do anything for us if we will do nothing for them?" You have rightly said that "if they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motives." The correctness and wisdom of that opinion cannot be called in question.

It is greatly to be deplored that the Government, and so many people of the North, with some of the officers of the army, have been so slow to perceive and adopt the only effective means, which is to use the negroes as a power by which this terrible war of rebellion can be put down.

Those who have sympathized with rebels know their importance, and have uniformly raised a clamor against their use, and every measure calculated to strengthen our own Government, or to strike the rebellion in its weakest place.

It is cause of astonishment to all who realize the fact that this desolating war is now carried on against us by less than one-third of the inhabitants of the United States. This is rendered still more astonishing when we remember that more than one-half of this one-third now left within the limit of the rebel States are our friends, and have been at times ready and anxious to aid us as soon as their safety and freedom could be secured.

I believe that the war of rebellion would have been short, if, at the commencement of the struggle, a decided policy in relation to the employment of negroes could have been adopted and sustained by the people of the North.

It should have been a policy promising freedom, protection, and a soldier's bounty in all cases to the slaves of rebels who would enlist to defend the Union, the Constitution, and the laws which made us a nation. It should have been a policy defined by a proclamation to be constantly kept before the people, setting forth the fact that the Government of the United States have been compelled, in the most relentless self-defence, to adopt these measures, to meet in actual war those States now in open rebellion against all the rightful authority and power of the Nation, thereby forcing on the Government the painful necessity of using all means known in civilized warfare in order to put down a combination of wicked men who aim to destroy the Union and to build upon its ruins a Government where "property shall own labor," and of which the corner-stone shall be the enslavement of millions of human beings.

Our National Government, after having organized all the public lands into Territorial Governments, with the right to engraft Slavery upon them at all, whenever the people of any State shall so elect, and after passing by an almost unanimous vote in Congress a resolution declaring that the Government had no intention or desire to interfere with Slavery in any manner where it was then legally held, further demonstrate the sincerity of the Government by proposed amendment to the Constitution in order to put it forever out of the power of Congress to interfere with Slavery within the States.

All these efforts failed to satisfy the people of the South, as was proved Vice-President, when in the Convention of Secessionists, defied their body to show a single act of the General Government that was intended to oppress or injure the people of the South, whose leading men had long before determined on a dissolution of the Union, for no better reason than the one stated by John C. Calhoun more than thirty years ago. He then said their system of Slavery was an aristocratic system, and that they were an aristocratic people, and that so long as they could control the action of the General Government they would remain in it, but when they could not, they would break it up.

This they are now trying to do by any and all means in their power.

To prevent them from bringing upon our country and the world such a calamity, our Government will be fully justified in holding out every inducement to slaves of rebels to join our army to fight for their freedom and independence. The policy of employing the negroes in our defence, if carried out honestly, is demanded by the highest interests of the South as well as by the North.

I believe that, ten years will not pass before the people of the South will greet movements to commemorate their deliverance from the blight of Slavery.

They will verify the truth of what Moses declared two thousand six hundred years ago, when he said, that

"Whatever day makes man a slave
Takes half his health away."

I, for one, every noble man will, to save a nation's life, with not one "*Fatal Slavery*" clause in it that *stands in the way of maintaining the Freedom and independence that our Union was intended to secure.*

Hoping that our Government will always continue for those measures best calculated to establish justice and promote the general welfare, I remain, with great respect, your friend, PETER COOPER.

Death of a Telegraph Operator.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

A meeting of the telegraph operators of this city was held this evening, to testify their respect for the memory of their deceased fellow-operator, Frank T. Malleson. Messrs. James Bryanton, James McLean and W. P. Shields were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the sudden interposition of the death of Farmer F. Malleson, a member of your fraternity of our business associates, we desire formally to place on record this expression of our profound regret at his sudden and unexpected death; and also, our warm and appreciative of him as a friend and fellow-telegrapher; therefore be it

Resolved, That we will remember him in the true character of friendship and esteem—his memory, for the many qualities and charitable homes with which it is illuminated.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to his relatives, and also that they be published in the daily papers of this city.

H. B. SHEAT, Chairman.

W. H. YOUNG, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1862.

From Venezuela.

The bark *Venus*, Capt. ATKINSON, from Curacoa, arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates to Oct. 22.

The Venezuelan fleet belonging to the old Government party, came into Curacoa on the 17th, and surrendered themselves to Gen. BRIZUAL, the commander of the Federal fleet. It consisted of six sailing vessels, one steamer and a number of small sailing craft, with a large number of wounded men and refugees arrived a few days previous.

Venezuela is now in the hands of the Federals, or insurgents.

There are many arrivals daily from St. Domingo, bringing hundreds of refugees from the Dominican Republic.

They report the insurrection spreading, and the slaughter of Spaniards and natives as very severe.

Curacoa is suffering much from want of rain, there having been none in a year.

The negroes, since the emancipation, will not work, and great inconvenience is the consequence.

RENAN'S *Life of Jesus* is at last announced for immediate publication in an English dress, by

Mrs. C. HOWORTH, of No. 6 Gilbert-street, this city, will be happy to receive Ladies and Gentlemen, at No. 222 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., to witness the operation of the Electric Fluid, by Medical Electricity, of No. 222 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., and

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FOR

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Is the most reliable remedy for all Irregularities, Obstructions, Pains in the Back, Loins, Kidneys, Uterine Diseases, Whites, Prolapsus Uteri, Incontinence of Urine, Pain in Passing Water, Nervousness, Hysteria, Hypochondria, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Dizziness, Spasms, Sleeplessness, Nervous Tremblings, Nervous Irritability, Hysterics, Fits, Pain in the Head, Face, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Pain in the Limbs, Joints, Ulcerations of the Womb, Barrenness, Sterility, Abortion, Miscarriage, Suppression of the Menses, Excessive Flowing, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Pain in the Side, Breast, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Diseases of the Skin, Blotches, Pimples, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Sterility, Decay, Nervous Debility, Hypochondria, Melancholy, Dimness of Sight, Giddiness, Noises in the Head, Ears, Nervous Irritability, Trembling, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Epilepsy or Fits, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, Hysterics, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Barrenness, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Stone and Gravel, Retention of Urine, Involuntary Discharges, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Urethra, Ulceration of the Bladder, Stricture of the Urethra, Female Complaints of all kinds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Sore Throat, Croup, Hoarseness, Night Sweats, Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Yellow Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, Worms, Canker, Sick Stomach, Vomiting, Sea Sickness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Bad Breath, Fevers of all kinds, Inflammatory Diseases, Erysipelas, Mortification, Ulcers, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Contusions, Dislocations, Fractures, Wounds, Accidents of all kinds, Local Pains, Weakness, Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Universal Prostration of the System, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Trembling, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Debility